SOLDIERS AT FORT WORTH. TRAINS WILL BE MOVED THERE AS Birikers Flocking Into the Town from Many

Points-A Report that They Will Fight if Care are Started-The Town Filling Up with Militia-Trouble Peared To-day-Dewith Milita-Trouble Pears to Sames of tails of Saturday's Battle-The Names of Four of the Assailants Known-Knights Disheartened by Hoxle's Reception of Their Leaders-Turner on the Prospects. St. Louis, April 4.-Late advices from Fort

Worth, Tex., are to the effect that ten companies of militin are already there, that Adj.-Gen. King left Austin last night with two companies of State Rangers, that the Mayor of Fort Worth has at his command one company of militia at Cleburne and one at Dallas, that Capt, Mc-Murray's company of Rangers has left Harrold for Fort Worth, that thirty-five volunteers at Kaufman are holding themselves in readiness for instrict service at the call of Sheriff Tarrant, that Lieut. Gibbs, at Dallas, has been authorized by Gov. Ireland to call out the three companies of the State troops there, and that two of them, the Hibernia Bifles and the Dailas Light Guards, left after midnight for Fort Worth. These troops are in command

tinction in the Union army. The depot and yards at Fort Worth were guarded last night by 200 citizens called into service by the Mayor's proclamation, and the streets were patrolled by armed men. There was great fear of fire during the night, and extra precautions were taken on that account. One hundred firemen were in waiting at the fire engine houses for any emergency, and the fires at the pumping stations were kept up to a high point all night.

Offers of ald were sent from all the surrounding points, and engines were kept in readiness to be forwarded at a moment's notice.

Strikers are arriving at Fort Worth from various outside points, and the statement is made that the Knights of Labor have determined that Fort Worth shall be the point

and that there they will win their battle. On the other hand, it is said that the citizens of that city declare that the Missouri Pacific trains shall move, even though it costs scores of lives to accomplish it.

where trains shall be stopped at all hazards.

Attorney-General Templeton says: A" Since the authority of the State has been avoked it shall be wielded, and trains must move if it takes the whole military force of the

No attempt will be made to take out trains until to-morrow. A proclamation has been issued closing all saloons and drinking houses of every description until 6 P. M. on Wednesday. The dead body of Frank Pierce, a striker, has been found near the scene of the fight, and has just been brought into town. The hiding place of two others who were wounded is known. Trouble is looked for in the morning.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

Graphic Stories Told by Fyewitnesses of the Fort Worth Afray.

Sr. Louis, April 4.—Special despatches received at an early hour this morning by the Globe-Democrat give fulleridetails of the bloody attack of the strikers at Fort Worth on Saturday. Sheriff Maddox has been unable to give the railroad authorities sufficient protection to enable them to move their trains. Fort Worth has been regarded as likely to give the Missouri Pacific officials the most trouble on account of the violent and lawless disposition of many of e strikers, and because a number of black, listed men who were not employed by the railway have been encouraging violence.

Yesterday the Sheriff determined to run one coal train through from Hodge Junction to Waco, where coal is greatly needed. He put a force of twelve men, some deputies and some policemen in an engine which was backed to Hodge, attached to the coal train and approached the city safely, although Mrs. P. Eagan, who knew there was danger ahead, tried to stop it by waving a red flag. She did not leave the track until the engine was within ten teet of her, but the engineer had been told to pay no attention to any signal, and did not stop e train. The train was drawn safely through the Union Depot and started south for Waco. It was slowed down at the switch mear the grossing of the New Orleans road, some two miles from Waco. The firemen, C. E. Nicewarner, tells as follows what happened:

We were going about twelve miles an hour, and were approaching the switch at the crossing iwhen I noticed several men near the switch. We stopped the train, and some of the deputies jumped off and searched four on who had thrown the switch, which would have sent us down the Fort Worth and New

They were placed under arrest, when all of sudden the grack of a Winchester was heard. followed quickly by four or five other shots, which came from five men in a clump of weed about 200 feet southeast of the locomotive Dick Townsend stood in front of the locomo tive and was hit at the first fire. The officer returned the fire from their pistols, and the Constable William Hale, who was a guard on

Constable William Hale, who was a guard on the train, says:

"The strikers were seen about the switch and the train came to a hait. The officers in front jumped out, and Courtwright and Thomason searched and arrested four men near the switch, which had been thrown. They had not noticed any men in front in the bushes, when track! crack! crack! came from three Winchesters almost in unison, followed by other shots from the weeds.

"Dick Townsend was struck at the first fire, He fell against the pilot, but railled and emptied his revolver, when he crawled into the sab of the engine, bleeding terribly. We answered the fire promptly, and drove the men from the bushes back of two cars of lumber thanking about 400 yards distant, on the Fort worth and New Orleans. When we returned to the trair we found that Snead was shot through the head and Fullford through both highs."

Officer Fullford was seen at his residence to.

hrough the head and Fullford through both highs."

Officer Fullford was seen at his residence to eight, and, although in great pain, he told the serible tale of the shooting as follows:

"We had stopped at the switch, where the fround was open. On a line with where I was an the train was an embankment made by digning the cut, the dirt being piled up higher than my head when I stood on the train. Some of the others were searching the men in front. I went up the embankment and saw several men lying behind it. Just then I heard a shot in front. I turned in that direction and saw five or six men with Winchesters. One of the man was J. R. Hardin, a carpenter.

Ho levelled his Winchester and fired at me, the ball passing through my thighs. I stood a few minutes and saw three or four strikers at a so up men fired. Then I fell to the ground.

D. L. Stewart a dairyman who saw the whole

bushes. They were afraid of trouble, and got behind two ears of railroad iron.

At the Missouri Pacific Hospital Dr. Voelker was found with Drs. Friar and Field of this city. They report that Townsend was shot with a very large bullet, which passed through the left lung and out near the spine. Townsend died at 5-13 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He will be burled from his home to-morrow. He was a member of the Fire Department, and that organization will pay him the lest honors. He was 32 yoars old, and a native of Kentucky.

Charles Shead is shot through the head. He suffers terribly, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Officer Fullord is shot through both thighs. The shock and loss offblood make his condition critical.

suffers terribly, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Officer Fulford is shot through both thighs. The shock and loss officiond make his condition critical.

Four of the men who were engaged in the fight are known. Those are Jill. Hardin, a carpenter; Frank Pierce, a fruit stand man; Tom Nace, a railroad switchman, and John May, a railway pumper. They are all Knights of Labor. Nace was arrested. He was wounded in the thigh. It is believed two others are wounded.

News of the battle was brought to Fort Worth by Henry Ellis, who came dashing up Main street on horseheak to the Court House. There he saw Sheriff Maddox, and shouted to him:

"Walter, they have fired on that coal train, and three of the boys are killed."

The news spread like wildfire through the city. Men came from their shops and houses, pale with excitement, and Sheriff Maddox shouted as he passed slong:

"Arm yourselves with Winnhesters and come to the Union Depot at once."

Business men closed their stores in some cases and answered the summons promptly. Crowds rushed to the gun store of Mr. Anderson, and inside of an hour he sold over 150 Winchester rifles and upward of 3,500 cartridges, besides a number of revolvers.

The Union Depot was the scene of great excitement. The spaceous platform was packed, the tracks were covered with people, and still the crowds surged from the city, including Knighis of Labor, sirikers, citizens, officers, and the armed deputies so hastily summoned. Many women mingled with the crowd, notably this relatives of Fulford and Snead, who were known from the first to have been shot. By 1:15 P. M., the crowd numbered at least 5,000.

The train backed in and Courtright, pistel in hand, sprang from the caboose, followed by Officer Thomason.

"Clear the platform!" shouted Deputy Courtificht, and the crowd pressed to either side as Deputies Darby. Brandon, Hall, and Witcher exped out of the deer and to the platform, they have been shot. By 1:15 P. M., the crowd the officers, bearing Fulford, passed. He was

STRIKERS IN A QUANDARY.

They See No Bright Prospects of Reaching a Sattsfactory Settlement.

Sr. Louis, April 4 .- The strikers to-day are in a very bad frame of mind, and are cyl-dently at sea and undetermined as to the future. They had been waiting and hoping for the arrival of the members of their General Executive Board, but what they expected or what they hoped for none of them could say; now that the members of the Board are here they are in as bad a snari, if not worse, than ever. Secretary Turner and Mr. Bailey called on Mr. Hoxie yesterday, and were snubbed.

That's the long and the short of it.

Two more members of the Board will be here to-morrow morning, and the four men will have another talk with Hoxie. Nothing, however, is expected to come of it, as Hoxie has made up his mind to get along without the Knights.

When seen to-day Secretary Turner was feeling very blue over the situation, and said he did not know what would be done. In fact he did not see that there was anything for him and his associates to do but go about their business and leave matters here to take their course. The different Assemblies hold fully attended meetings to-day, at which the stand taken by Mr. Hoxie and the torrible affair at Fort Worth were discussed.

On the East side some trains came in to-day and two went out without interference. Managers of all lines centring in East St. Louis notified their old hands yesterday that unless they applied for their old places on Monday another talk with Hoxie. Nothing, however, is

they applied for their old places on Monday new hands would be employed, that the old ones would not thereafter be resumployed, and that traffic on all lines was to be resumed at all heavards.

hazards.

The men say they will not go to work, and it remains to be seen whether or not traffic will be reaumed. The bridge and tunuel men notified the officials of that concern that they would stay out until ordered back by their committee if they had to live on bread and water.

THE MAN WHO CAUSED THE STRIKE. A Talk with Charles A. Hall, whose Discharge

Precipitated the Trouble. DALLAS, Tex., April 4 .- Among the men in humble circumstances who have been thrust Gould Southwestern system is Charles A. Hall, the former foreman of the passenger car repair shops of the Texas and Pacific Railroad at Marshall. It was he whose discharge from the service of the Texas and Pacific Railroad precipitated the present labor revolt on the Southwestern railroads. "They discharged our brother and we struck, for you know our motto is, 'An injury to one is the concern of all,' " was the telegram from the Marshall Knights of

Mr. Hall is a native Texan, born in Brazoria county in 1850. He was reared on a Gulf coast plantation. His parents were well-to-do people, and, had it not been for the war of the robellion, he would probably never have been in the employ of the Gould Southwestern or any other railroad system. The war, however, broke up his home, and was the financial ruin of his father, and instead of leading a life of leisure young Hall was destined to become a

leisure young Hall was destined to become a hard-working machinist. It is to his credit that he is regarded as a first-class mechanic among his brother craftsmen.

He is a fine specimen of physical manhood—five feet ten inches high, weighs 180 pounds, and has sandy hair, aemail blood moustache, and side whiskers. He is modest in demeanor and refined in conversation, his early training and advantages having made him superior in education and manners to many of his present associates. He is regarded as a conservative, common-sense fellow, who is rather old-fashioned in his ideas and habits. He is married, has three children, and owns a modest cottage in Marshall.

A year ago Mr. Hall was active in the first

sight, and, sithough in great pain, he told the sprillet tale of the shooting as follows;

We had stopped at the switch, where the strough was open. On a line with where I was the train was an embankment made by digning the train was an embankment made by digning the train was an embankment made as we several the several was the said when I stood on the train. Some of the set in the ambankment and saw several was a trained by the set in the ambankment and saw several was living behind it. Just then I heard a shot is front. I turned in that direction and saw several was religionally in their relations. The set in the same was II, it harding a carpenter.

He levelled his Winchesters. One of the same was II, it harding a carpenter of the set in the said saw threse of four strikers as an industry and the said of men, about twenty-live or thirty, came lands of the five with grans going you have set in the switch, the five with grans going you have set in the switch the five with grans going the you have the switch the five with grans going the yound and searched them. Then I saw as flash from the bushes, and one of the men, a constantly in their rotations of the gran was I have to the five and the switch the switch the men, a constantly in their rotations are striked in the switch the switch

and the last five months of the time as foreman of the repair shop. I have been a Knight of Labor since March 17, 1885, the day after the termination of the great strike of that year, and was a charter member of the local assembly then organized at Marshall.

Mr. J. A. Thorburn, who was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Company at De Boto, Mo., was one of the men who heard Mr. Crosbie give me permission to be absent. Mr. Thorburn has made this sworn statement:

"I, J. A. Thorburn, was standing talking to Mr. Crosbie when Mr. Hall came up, accompanied by another man. Mr. Hall and that he wished to get of two or three days, but added, I will be at the shop in the morning and at moon and evening to look after the men." Mr. Crosbie said distinctly that it was all right.

"I told Mr. Crosbie further that if there was any objection to my boing absent I would not go, and he said. That's all right. It was a direct answer to my question, and was the only kind of permission anybody ever received for leave of absence—verbal consent. No one received written permission: and as my absence was only to attend a meeting in my own town verbal permission was all that I deemed necessary. I had been off a dozen times, and that was the only form of permission I had ever received.

"There had never been any very serious

was the only form of permission I had ever recoived.

"There had never been any very serious misunderstanding between Mr. Crosbie and myself. We disagreed, however, about the wages the men under me should recoive. I always wanted to pay men all they were worth, and Crosbie wanted to make the men work for the smallest pay that would secure their services. After my discharge the Knights of Labor did all they could to have me reinstated by Mr. Crosbie, but without avail. The higher officials were appealed to, and they would do nothing. They refused to recognize the Knights of Labor as an organization that had a right to try to secure the just treatment of its members. After the Knights had exhausted all possible efforts at arbitration the strike came.

its members. After the Knights had exhausted all possible shorts at arbaration the strike came.

"No one regrets it more than I do, because of the loss and trouble the men who are out have sustained and the inconveniences the business public have experienced. But the strike was right and founded in justice and on the broadest of principles. After Crosbie had positively refused any concessions whatever in the premises, he and I met, and, referring to the matter, he remarked:

"The men in the shop are not afraid of you and I want a man over them they will be afraid of." To which I replied: No, thank God, they are not afraid of me, and I hope you'll have to hunt a long while before you find a man whom they will foar." This was my last talk with Mr. Crosbie."

Personally Mr. Hall has many sympathizors in Texas. He is not a pestiferous agitator, and was only a helpless instrument in bringing to a head the questions at issue between the Knights and the railroad companies. The Knights here assert that the discharge of Hall was only an incident in the studied policy of the railroads to crush out all semblance of organization among their employees, but that matters had reached such a pass that nothing more than an incident like this was needed to produce an open rupture. open rupture. MR. POWDERLY'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

MR. POWDERLY'S SERIOUS ILLNESS,
SCHANTON, April 4.—General Master Workman Powderly is no better than he was three
days ago. Mrs. Powderly said this evening
that his threat was still very much swellen and
very painful, and he was unable to swallow any
food except in a liquid form. The side on
which several ribs were fractured some time
ago pains him almost constantly, and he rests
but little in consequence. He cannot speak
above a whisper on account of his swellen
threat. He has not sat up since the day after
he came home.

THE PITTANCE FOR WHICH MINERS TOIL. THE FITTANCE FOR WHICH MINERS TOIL.

HARRISDURG, April 4.—The miners of the Clearfield district of the bituminous coal field of this State have invoked the aid of the Governor in the pending difficulties with their employers. A committee arrived here yesterday, and after a long conference with the Governor presented to him a petition, which among other complaints asserts:

Complaints asserts:

The average wages of the miners in this region per month for the last year has been about \$30 per man, and out of this amount they must furnish their own tools, pay for tool sharpening, and also for powder and oit. They mine 2,240 pounds of coal for 40 cents, where the scales are properly balanced, and where they are not so balanced it takes from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds to make one too.

the family.

The law allows a check weighmaster on each tipple. If the miners elect and put one on he is not permitted to touch the scales, and is required to stand by and see the cars weighted by the company weighmaster as they run across the scales at the rate of from four to saves miles per hour. The longth of the scales being about eight feet, the cars being about the same length, and the distance from centre to centre of the wheels being two feet eight inches, it is miposable under these conditions to get the exact weight.

At nearly all the mines the workmen are required to deal at the company stores under pain of being dismissed. They are compelled to pay from 2 to 35 per cent, more for the necessaries of life than they could purchase the same for elsewhere. The mine bosses and superintendents compoi the miners to deal at these stores, and the operature renew a percentage for senting their men the operature renew a percentage for senting their men theoretic be robbed.

We believe these stores to be a curse to any community, as they defined from the independence of the work-insuma and drive out housest competition.

Ingman and drive our honest competition.

The potition also complains that the mining laws are not enforced; that the mine inspector is inefficient and in sympathy with the operators; that the business of mining in the region is monopolized by one firm, composed of non-residents and officers in the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, and that that company discriminates against individual operators. The petition concludes:

We, therefore, your committee appointed at a public mesting of our citizens, respectfully submit the foregoing, and pray your Excellency to take such action in the matter as you, in your wisdom, may think most proper, and with as little delay as possible.

The Governor listened patiently to the com-

ling and prey your in your wisdom, may think most proper, and with as little delay as possible.

The Governor listened patiently to the committee, and read their putition carefully. He made no promise as to his probable action, but the committee feel confident that the authorities will aid them in their contest.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 4.—The miners of this district believe that Berwind, White & Co, are responsible for the continuance of the strike, and that that company could at once put all the mines in the district at work by agreeing to the advance. They also believe that coal taken from mines now in operation and consigned to other persons is transferred to Berwind. White & Co, on the cars. They have, therefore, resolved to bovcott the company and to exact a promise that no coal be furnished to them directly or indirectly. This is to be one of the conditions on which a renewal of the strike is to be prevented where an adjustment has been made. Some of the operators have already given the roquired pledge.

Pitterson, April 4.—At a meeting of second and third pool coal miners, at Schryceks, last night, it was decided to strike on Wednesday, unless the operators divance the rate for mining coal shipped by railroads one-quarter of a cent per bushel. The advance has been promised on May 1, but the miners want it at one.

Once,
Traffic was resumed on all the street car
lines except one this morning at the terms
agreed upon at yesterday's conference. The
Oakland Company has not signed the agreement, and the men will not return to work
until they do.

FORBIDDEN TO BECOME KNIGHTS. FORBIDDEN TO BECOME ENIGHTS.

FLORENCE, N. J., April 4.—On Wednesday morning the men employed in R. D. Wood & Co.'s fron works demanded that their wages should be increased. The firm asked time to consider the matter and the men resumed work. Yesterday when they received their pay, instead of getting the expected advance, each man received a notice forbidding him to become a Knight of Labor under penalty of immediate discharge, and demanding that he should boycott that order. None of the Florence workmen are Knights. The action of the firm has caused much dissatisfaction. A strike is talked of. frm has caused index is talked of.

Lewiston, Ps., April 4.—The axe manufactors of William Mann, Jr., & Co., at this place, has voluntarily advanced the wages of all employees ten per cent., to take effect April 5. About 200 men are employed at these works.

THE PULPIT ON THE STRIKE. Dr. Bartol Says the Position of the Knights

of Labor is Untenable. Boston, April 4 .- No recent words upon the labor situation have been more radical and plercing than those spoken to-day by the vener-able paster of West Church, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol. His subject was, "Untenable Positions in Labor and Life." He said:

In the dispute between labor and capital, what is the untenable position! It is perfectly tenable that capital as well as later should combine, organize, be represented, and discuss before it agrees to its employer's terms. But that this hundred handed Briareus should resort to violence to establish its claims, and with the dores at Galveston, or persons playing truant on some Nouthwestern Kanase railway, are discharged as unfaithful to their contract, the demand for their unconditional restoration is not tenable; and the Knights of Labor are false and dishonered if they use the power of numbers, hrute strength to try to compel capitalists, shippers, or apprintendents of the contract of the state of the state of the contract of the state dores at Galveston, or persons playing truent on some

particular employees at special arbitrary rates, is un-lenable and oppressive, as no emperor or erar in Europe would dare to ba. Not another country in the world would endure what we have seen. To insist and de-mand that wanton, willful materactors, those who have triminally annihilyted lawful possessions, shall by the plundered owners be but back in the same rank with the assessable and impossit is for moreous. 2 calcal of the

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1886.

criminally annihilated lawful possessions, shall by the plundered owners he put back in the same rank with the peaceable and innocent is to propose a lawful of the decalogn, to endors injustly and make an legitimate and cast down the indement seat. It is as untenable as to receive army deserters and traitors into the ranks. Has capital been a tyrant? No list of grievances has labor presented, and its tyranny is no antiseptio or antidote or tyranny, but an attempt of fistan to cast out Satan. It is east to preside that the commandments of God will not be repealed in behalf of any, however large or botsterous company of men.

It is one thing to make light offirmagreesions, another to sympathise, as I do heartily, with laborers in wishing and striving for more than they yet have in the distribution of the means of life. Disorder, revolution may appear for a time, but order aloss, in or below the axies, can abide, being the universal west; and the law breaker cannot at any bidding stand on the same level with the law keeper. I commend to the labor Knights who would exact un compounding of solver, the result of the cast of the law and light for darkness, bitter for sweet and sweet for solver. Let us ask mercy for important in legicide, half crazy men, but to confound right and wrong is to demoralize the public. It were not only to wink at a wantonly trespass but to break the tables of the law and condone beforehand all trespass (not in law and this would be worse than hioodshed, or dispersing rioters by the police, or that clvil war.

A CLERGYMAN CONDEMNS BOYCOTTING. A CLERGYMAN CONDEMNS BOYCOTTING.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.—In a talk to-day before the new Labor Lyceum the Bev. Newman Smyth, pastor of Centre Church, spoke against boycotting. He said that the boycott was a weapon that was sharpest when newest, but it soon becomes dull. The best sentiment of the people would not tolerate it and mercantile courage would assert itself, and soon send the boycott forever into "innocuous desuctude." He approved of strikes when there was no other romedy for the woes of labor, but there was a point beyond which the strike cannot go, and that is when it encreaches on personal liberty. The trouble with the boycott is that it robs man of his rights—his nersonal liberty—a right dearer than life itself. The strike he termed a costly and wasteful weapon. There is no remedy for labor's wrongs but intelligent and impartial arbitration.

CONFERENCE OF THE TRADES. Short Hour Movements, Lockouts, and Strikes-News of the Unions.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday afternoon in Clarendon Hall in Thirteenth street. J. T. McKechnie, the Secretary, whose term as delegate had run out, was chosen a

delegate by the Typographical Union. The United Shoe Salesmen's Protective Union, the Coment, Asphalt, and Fire-brick Workers, the Belgian Pavers, and the German Fresco Painters applied for admission. Admission was denied to the German Coopers, because, it was said, they work for lower wages than the coopers already admitted. .. A commit-

because, it was said, they work for lower wages than the coopers already admitted. A committee was appointed to act with a similar committee of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union on trade matters in both cities.

The Progressive Painters reported that they will boycott all excursion boats not painted by union painters in this city.

The Executive Association of Engineers prosented resolutions commending the bill introduced by Sonator Rollly legalizing the workingmen's holiday—the first Monday in September.

The delogate of the eigarette makers reported that Francis Kinney & Co. of Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue are discharging all workers supposed to be members of a labor union. At the factory it is said that certain sections are being laid off on account of duiness of trade.

A committee was appointed to call on Arnheim, a Bowery tailor, who, it was reported, is discharging his union men.

A rasolution of sympathy with the men on atrikelin Decazaville, France, was passed. Delegate Jabonowsky of the Progressive eigarmakers requested the Central Labor Union to ask the newspapers to cable the resolution to France. The meeting refused, saying that it was not asking favors of newspapers.

The carriage and wagon makers have secured the Central Labor Union seal, and are trying to induce oustomers to buy New York made instead of Western made wagons.

The Strike Committee has procured a list of the patrons of the Chelsea Jute Mills, in which there is a lockout, and will call upon them to desist from purchasing any more goods of the pinte mills. The Strike Committee reported that Charles Pratt of the Standard Oil Company is the financial backer of the mills. An appeal to all the unions advising them to help the employees of the Chelsea Jute Mills was read.

Delegate Parite Timmons reported that a Jorsey City the mith is putting a roof on Believue Hespital, and that he had gone to Mayor Grace about it, and the Mayor promised to investigate.

Mayor Grace about it, and the Mayor promised to investigate.

J. G. Jones, Walking Dolegate of the Progressive Painters, says that theipsinters will put the nine-hour rule into effect this morning. The master decorators and painters, he says, accept the innovation, paying their workmen for nine hours only. A committee will be at 141 Eighth street all day to interview besses who are opposed to the rule.

The Central Labor Union will hold in Irving The Central Labor Union will hold in Irving Hall on April 12 its mass meeting to push the movement for an eight-hour work day, begin-ning on May 1.

WORKING TAILORS ORJECT TO MIDDLEMEN. At a meeting of the Tailors' Union of Brooklyn, held yesterday afternoon in Turn Hall. Meserole street, Williamsburgh, figures were given to show that the workers in the trade receive about \$1.57 per day, while the actual cost of living, at the lowest figures, is \$1.67 per day. Addresses were made by delegates from the Tailors' Union of this city and Jersey City. They thought it would be well if they would deal directly with the wholesale dealers and ignore the contractors or middlemen.

STRIKERS WHO LACE MONEY.

Nothing now was developed in the attifude of

STRIKERS WHO LACK MONEY.

Nothing new was developed in the attitude of either the contrators or the strikers on shafts 15, 16, 17, 18, 18%, and 19 of the new aqueduct yesterday. None of the men has, as yet, returned to work. They are very orderly. In the afternoon a notice was posted by the contractors that these returning to work by to-day would be paid off on that day, instead of on April 7, as was at first decided on, and it is thought probable that the men, who greatly need money, will then resume work. Regarding the report that nexro workmen were being brought from the South as substitutes for the striking laborors. Contractor Breechaud said yesterday that it would be impossible to do without the presont engineers and fromen, who are white men, unless he should send West for substitutes, and that he thought negro workmen could not arrive before the strikers had resumed work.

BHOOKLYN LABOR NOTES.

BROOKLYN LABOR NOTES, BROOKLYN LABOR NOTES,

The organized carpenters, numbering more than 1,200, demanded some time ago that their hours of labor should be reduced from ten to nine, with only eight hours for Saturdays, and a committee representing nearly all the boas carpenters in the city has notified them that their terms will be accepted.

The German house painters of the Eastern District to the number of 175 have resolved to demand on and after to-day that the hours of labor he from 7 A. M. to 5 f. M., with one hour for dinner, the pay to be \$3. The regular Painters' Union of Brooklyn has made a demand for similar hours and pay. The boases want to fix the hours from 7:80 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., giving one hour for dinner, but the men will not accede to this arrangement. They have given the bosses a week to think over the matter.

Branch 7 of the Horseshoers' Union has joined the Knights of Labor. It has resolved to demand on or before May 1 this increase of wages: \$3.50 instead of \$3 for men before the fire, and \$3 instead of \$2.50 for men on the floor. fice, and \$3 instead of \$2.50 for men on the floor.

The employees of Young, Gerard & Co., builders, threatened to go on atrike to-day unless pine hours, with eight hours on Saturday, were fixed as the time for work. The firm agreed to the demand, and the new rule will go into effect to-day.

Messrs, Hyde & Gload, manufacturors of slate and marble maniels, notified their hundred employees on Saturday that, on and after to-day, they would not be expected to work for more than ten hours, and that they would have a half holiday on Saturdays during the spring, summer, and fall.

A Neterious Moossblase Captured.

A Notorious Moonshiner Captured. HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 4.—William S. Far-ner, a member of a notorious gang of moonshiners who have for a long time been carrying on their illicit busihave for a long time been carrying on their illieft business in Fulcion county, has been captured and held to bail by the United States Commissioner at Bedford for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court for trial. His confederates had previously been arrested. Although his still had been destroyed he continued to make figuor without one. His method was to put a barrel of cider into a ketile and holl it until it was reduced in quantity about one-third. He then put into it a busiel of rye and continued the bolling for some time longer, when the liquor was poured off. It is said to have been more effective than the stuff that went through the resular course. Farner had recently been making a large quantity in anticipation of the resular course.

Eugene 8. Doughty, one of the Commissioners of the New Jersey Sinking Fund and formerly a Democratic Senster from Somerset county, died auddenly at his home in Somerville yesterday, aged about 72.

New Spring Styles and Low Prices. Ready-made slothing of the highest standard for men and boys at nearly one-half the price of custom gar logue, showing what to wear this spring, sent free .- Adv.

Ask your druggist for Dr. C. W. Chipman's Liver Pills for malaria, sick headache, and billousness.—Adv.

THE SUN IN NEW ENGLAND. HURRIED ALONG BY SPECIAL TRAIN AND PONT EXPRESS.

In Biamford Before Cock Orew and Rend in Moston by 10 A. M.—The Hoston Paper Two Hours Behind at Northampton. The biggest part of New England read its favorite New York paper at breakfast yesterday. This was because a special express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rail-

distributed it to the expectant thousands. The train started from the Grand Central Depot at 2:55 A. M. Long before cockerow the papers were in Stamford. At South Norwalk a pony express was waiting to take them to Danbury, twenty-eight miles away, where they were on sale at 7 o'clock, four hours sooner than any other New York newspaper ever came into the town. Bridgeport got Tax Sun much earlier even than its early risers were prepared to read it.

ning to towns not on the line of the railroads

A special train in charge of W. H. Beardsley took big bundles of Suns to Waterbury and intermediate towns. W. F. Dillon, 84 East Main street. Waterbury, ran a Sun pony express from Meriden in competition with Beardsley's

street. Waterbury. ran a Sun pony express from Meriden in competition with Beardsley's train, and got in only a few minutes later. Not a single copy of The Sun was unsold in Bridgeport at 9 A. M. New Haven, Hartford. Wallingford. Berlin, and New Britain were all reading The Sun before that hour. A special pony express in walting at Hartford had the great Sunday paper into Bookville and Willimantic just after breakfast.

Herotofore these towns never have had The Sun before afternoon. Springfield was able to concentrate its faculties in the livest newspaper at 5% o'clock. From Springfield a special pony express bore the paper to readers in Holyoke, Chicopee, and Northambton, where it was read at 8 A. M., two hours earlier than the lioston papers are seldom seen there until Monday. The supply of Suns wasjexhausted hours before the demand for thom ceased Westfield, eight miles west of Springfield. Was also supplied by pony express. On the way from Springfield to Boston papers were thrown off at Palmer and Thorndyke.

Two express wagons were waiting at Boston to distribute the paper to hotels and news stands. Twenty-five minutes after the arrival of the train, at 10 o'clock, the last package of papers was delivered, and intellectual Bostonians were finding out what had been going on since they went to bed on Saturday, dir. F. C. Herrick of the Parker House said he had never sold so many Suns. The demand for them was general in the city. Homeward-journoying New Yorkers on the Poston and Albany and the NewYork and New England Italiroads were delighted to read their old stand-by on the trains, something they never have been able to do before.

At Worcester The Sun was in the hande of newsmen at 84 o'clock. It had a tremendous sale, going way shead of all the other New York papers combined. Citizens are abandoning the late-arriving papers for the eariving the late-arrive in read their old stand-by on the trains, something they never have been able to do before.

At Worcester The Sun was in the hande of newsmen at 84 o'c

rive there at all II the people as a competition ing THE SUN.

The talk at Waterbury is the competition between the rival Sun dispensers. Dillon and Beardsley. Bets are made that the pony express will get from Meriden next Sunday before Beardsley's train arrives from Bridgeport.

SCARED OUT OF HIS STAGE KISS. Lillian Russell's Invitation No Longer Re-

sponded to by Mr. Olcott. There was a marked change in the cast of 'Pepita" on Friday night. When Lillian Russell warbled "Come and kiss me" it was not Chauncey Olcott who bent over her, as heretofore. Mr. Olcott is a singer, and had no knowledge of acting when he began in "Pepita," but he hoped that his voice would carry him through until he could learn to kiss a woman before an audience without blushing. The critics cut him up severely because of his alleged awkwardness. Now Mr. Olcott has quit. "I don't profess to know anything about acting, but I believe I could have learned enough to carry me through if I had tried under more favorable circumstances. You see when the leader of the orchestra is the husband of the leading lady it sort of unnerves a man when the lady stretches out her arms to him and sings 'Come and kiss me,' as Miss llussell did in 'Pepita.' My duty was to wind my arms about Miss Russell and bend over her. I was just on the point of doing this the first night when three sharp peremptory raps startled me. I glanced toward the orchestra and there was Mr. Solomon holding his bow suspended over the footlights and glaring at me. His face said as plainly as it could do 'Don't you do it.' "Of course, my business was to lean over Miss Russell, but I only thought of Mr. Solomon at that moment, and let go of Miss Russell sat hough she wasn't a very handsome woman. If I appeared as awkward at that moment as I felt, I don't blame the audience for not liking me. The same thing occurred the next night, and occurred every night afterward. Those three fleres raps came from the orchestra just at the critical moment. They not only unnerved me for that particular moment, but they made me afraid to approach Miss Russell at II. I think I shall return to the minstrels again and stay there until I can get an engagement in a company which does not recognize any relation between the leading lady and the leader of the orchestra."

Men who sell photographs declare that as far as business is concerned Mrs. Lillian Russell Solomon's head was very flat until she had her open quarrel with Mr. Solomon. Since the newspapers told the tale of smashed domestic bilss photographers have been funting up the messagement of the same and the leading in the windows and on to hotel news stands again.

Least Enber Netes. man when the lady stretches out her arms to

Local Labor Notes.

The Browers' Workingmen's Union has istation in the various branches of a brewery. A day's work shall consist of twelve hours, inclusive of two begin earlier than 6 A. M.: Sinday work shall not exceed two hours. Apprentices shall receive \$10 a week,
workmen in wash house and firemen, \$15; workmen in
cellar, fermenting room, and at kettles, \$18; wages of
head workmen shall not be less than \$18. Beer shall be
furnished to the men fres. The Browers' Association
has agreed to the terms.
Many hatter's salesmen went to Contennial Hall, at
380 Righth avenue, yesterday, and formed the Association of Retail Hatter's Salesmen. Kimployees from
early 10 from bloom of the Many of the
meaning 10 Many Resolutions were passed asking the
public to refrain from patronizing Sunday stores, and
calling upon the Mayor and police to enforce the Sun-

ing ten on Saunday. Resolutions were passed asking the public to refrain from patronizing Saunday stores, and calling upon the Mayor and police to enforce the Sunday closing law.

About 150 millers and millwrighters, employed in the large local flouring mills, met at 73 Ludiow atrect yearer's and the same place of the same purpose of the same place of the same purpose of the same place of the same place of a sixten-hour day. They say that their employers promise to grant this if the men will promise to boycott Chicago beef. The retail butcher bosses met in the same place in the evening, and invelghed against Chicago beef, saying that, if its sale large is kept up much longer, half of the retail butchers must go out of the business. They want to boycott the wholesalers.

The harbers are to meet to night in Concordia Hall to bestin their war upon five-can barber shops.

The suspender makers will meet gooning at a American Star Hall, 100 Sass Brosslws?

The Federation of all, 102 Third avenue.

There will be a conference of the International Furniture Workers' Union in this city to discuss the eighthour question.

Three Seamen Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.-The Captain of the schooner Anne Lord, which arrived here to-day from Cardenas, reports encountering a very stormy passage During a heavy gale three seamen were washed over-beard and lost. The vessel also lost her bowsprit in a collision with the fishing schooner Electric Light. She is otherwise badly damaged.

The Minge Jack Lynching.

EATONTOWN, April 4.-Frank Dangier, who

Boodle Hunters ! Secure a boodle or jewelry by smoking the Scotch Cap Cigarettes and saving wrappers.—Adv.

If you prefer a pure soap, use Charles S. Higgins's "German Laundry,"—adv.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING IN MISSOURI. A German Former's Narrow Escape from the Vengennee of a Mob. CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 4 .- News reached

here late last night that there was great ex-

eltement in Medicine township, this county, twenty miles northeast of here, over the atempted hanging of Andrew Behrendt, a German farmer. Two years ago Behrendt leased three farms he owned in that locality and went to Arkansas. A month or two ago he learned through friendly neighbors that his property was being badly managed, the buildings and fences being torn down, and much of the materlal burned. Returning, he found affairs to be as represented, and at once commenced suits for damages against the destroyers of his property. A trial of the case was set for Tuesday next. Soon after the suits were instituted Mr. Behrendt was notified that unless they Mr. Behrendt was notified that unless they were withdrawn he would be severely dealt with. These threats were openly made, but Behrendt gave them no attention.

On Saturday night last Behrendt and his family were awakened by noises around the house. Going to a window Behrendt aw that the house was surrounded by a mob of thirty-five or forty masked men, who demanded admittance or that he would come out, threatening to burn the house if he rofused. Behrendt declined to comply with their request, whereupon the mob set up a howl, and burst open the door, yelling and hammering the sides of the house with their guns and pistols, and striking terror to the hearts of the defenceless family. One of the mob carried a half-inch rope fully fifty feet in length. A noose was made on it, which was placed about the neck of Behrendt, who had been seized by several of the men. He and his family pleaded pitcously for their lives. The mob finally relented and released Behrendt, with a warning that if he did not leave the country within ten days they would kill him. Last evening Behrendt arrived here and made complaints to the authorities, who at once issued warrants for eight or ten members of the mob who were known by the injured man. It is expected that these men will be arrested.

CRIME IN BOSTON.

Two Men Accused of Having Caused the Donib of Their Wives.

Boston, April 4 .- Two women met violent deaths in Boston this morning, both, it is alleged, at the hands of their husband. At about 7 o'clock Policeman Burke was directed to 209 Highland street, in the Roxbury district, and in a chamber on the second floor found the body of Mrs. Mary A. Green lying upon a bed. The woman was dressed, and her body lay partly upon the face, and in a position that indicated that it had been carried there. No one was present, but a neignbor said that John Green, the dead woman's husband, had gone for a loctor. The policeman went to the station house, obtained assistance, and sent for the Medical Examiner. When the policeman again reached the house Dr. Call and again reached the house Dr. Call and the woman's husband were present. The Doctor said that Green, on calling him, said that his wife thad died two hours previously. On examining the body the Doctor doclared that the woman had certainly died several hours earlier. The Medical Examiner also made an examination, and found on the body marks of blows; which he deemed amply sufficient to cause death. The body was sent to the Morgue for an autopsy. The police found in the apartments occupied by the Greens evidences of a struggle. From the neighbors also some information about a disturbance in the house last night was obtained. Green was arrested. He was sober, and had not been drinking during the previous twenty-four hours. He said simply that his wife had been taken suddenly ill, and died at about 5 o'clock this morning.

denly iii, and died at about 5 o'clock this morning.

Soon after midnight this morning Mrs. Margaret Murphy, who lived at 993 Harrison avenue, died, and before her death she made an ante-mortem declaration that, on the evening of April 1, her husband quarrelled with her and pushed her down stairs, inflicting injuries which were the cause of her death. Medical Examiner Draper was summoned, and on the evidence presented ordered the arrest of Thomas Murphy, the husband, to await the result of an autopsy. Murphy was taken into custody this afternoon. He denies the charge.

A \$10,000 SLANDER SUIT.

of Killing Children for Pay. ELMIRA, April 4.-Last night Frederick Hall, member of the leading book and stationery firm in this city, was called up out of his bed to have papers served on him in a suit for slander by Mrs. Amy J. Close, late Matron of the Southern Tier Orphans' Home. She claims \$10,000 damages. Mrs. Close is 62 years old and her husband is 85. She alleges that she was Matron of the Home at \$25 a month from April. 1878, to December, 1885. She got into trouble with the trustees about money matters and was dismissed. She alleges that Mr. Hall has said before many reputable citizens:

"She is a bad woman. She has committed a crime and ought to be sent to State Prison. She is an embezzler and has stolen the money she pretends to have spent for the children. It is not true, as she says, that the money was expended for necessaries or delicacies. Ac. but for berself. I am very sorry we ever settled with her. I ought to have gone before the Grand Jury. She ought to be made an example of, and we are not done with her yet. She can never get another place as Matron. Her place is behind prison bars, rather than taking care of orphans. I would now have her indicted if I could. It is the general remark on the street that dirs. Close has killed children over at the Orphans' Home for money, that men have paid her to kill children, that she has been hired by men to kill children, and I believe it to be true. Her own books and accounts convince me that she has done so. She has bought paregoric by the pint at times, and it was undoubtedly used for that purpose. I can prove that she has put children out of the way for pay. A nurse can swear to it who used to work there."

Mr. Hall says he has no fear of any adverse result in the suit, and that when the proper time comes some developments would be made that had not yet seen the light. He said he had no desire to injure Mrs. Close—in fact, she had his sympathy. He had not made statements, he said, in such language as Mrs. Close had charged him with regarding the killing of children.

The case has excited heated comment here for months, said the \$10,000 siander suit growing out of it greatly intensifies the excitement. April, 1878, to December, 1885. She got into trouble with the trustees about money matters

How Gerontmo Escaped.

FORT BOWIE, Ariz., April 4.-Lieut, Maus and his scouts arrived yesterday aftermon, bringing two more bucks of Geronimo's band, one a brother of Chi-huahua, and the other a brother of Kowtennal. They had followed Mans and surrendered voluntarily. H had followed Maus and surrendered voluntarily. He thinks more hostiles are likely to do the same. He had to abandon the trail of Geronimo after following it sixty miles to near the frontier of Sonora. After leaving his camp, on the night of the 28th, the hostiles hurried through the most impassable mountains, stabling their only horse after going a short distance, and breaking their trail on the rocks. In all the sixty inlies they did not camp once. Near the frontier they exattered in every direction, making foroid strougholds in the Sierra Madras. Lieux Manis had only four days rations. Men and stock were worn out and he had to drop the trail. There will probably be no more operations until Gen. Miles arrives.

The Stranded Steamship Europu. Quoque, April 4.-Capt. Kessel of the strand-

ed steamship Europa, and Capt. Bishop of the Wrecking Company, succeeded in boarding the vessel this morning, the sea having gone down sufficiently to allow a life ratio to be launched and rowed to it. Capt. Bishop said afterto be launched and rowed to it. Capt. Blahop said after-ward: "We found her full of water, and think the greater portion of her cargo is much damaged. She has sunk considerably desper in the sand and lated over so that her starboard deck is under water. We have not been able to get the wrecking tugs alongside of her because of the heavy sea. I do not think the vessel is strained, it will probably be two or three weeks before the vessel can be numped out and her cargo unloaded so that she can be hailed off. We need good weather for a week to accomplish anything."

The Sick Cabinet Officers Recovering. Washington, April 4.—Becretary Manning continues to improve rapidly. He is very much better to-night, and if he continues to improve as he has it is expected that he will be able to sit up within a few days. Secretary Launar and Attorney-General Garland have slimest entirely recovered, and are now able to transact department business at their homes, but their physicians will not permit them to go out while the present inclement weather continues.

One Farmer Shot by Another. COURTNEY, Tex., April 4.-Ned Caldwell, a

vicinity. A dispute over a yoke of oxen was the cause of the shoeting. Caldwell was unarmed, and Benford shot him twice in the body, and then not a builet through his brain while he was lying prostrate. Hen-ford escaped, but a posse was organized to search for him.

"Hit the Null on the Head."

Use the great labor saver, the famous Pearline .- Adv.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

DISSENSIONS THREATEN TO DISRUPT GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

Rechefort and Other Socialists Arrested in France-Mrs. Jones Claims Explorer Stan-ley as Her Son-Finding Nourse's Body. LONDON, April 4 .- A breaking up of the Cabinet is imminent. Lord Kimberley, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Mun-della refuse to assent to any home rule measure giving Ireland control of the customs, and they threaten to resign if such a measure be

they threaten to resign if such a measure be insisted upon by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Morley demands a modification of the plans for the buying out of the landlords.

Mr. Gladstone, however, remains inflexible, and will maintain his full scheme intact. Cabinet' councils are to be held on Monday and Tuesday, and the climax will be reached on Tuesday.

The Ministers themselves admit that an agreement seems improbable. Mr. Gladstone may make his statement on Thursday without the approval of the Ministry.

WAS MR. NOURSE MURDERED?

A Body Found in the Thames Supposed to be his-Marks of Violence.

LONDON, April 4 .- A body has been found in the Thames which corresponds to the description of Mr. Russell Nourse of New York. the has been missing for a month. Mr. Nourse left the Langham Hotel in London on March 8 for Liverpool, where he intended to take the steamer Adriatic for New York. His luggage arrived at Liverpool, but it has never been claimed. A reward of £100 was offered for his

discovery. The condition of the corpse found in the Thames indicates foul play, the cheeks being bruised, the hands clenched, the tongue protruding, and the pockets of the clothing being

Mr. Frederic Russell Nourse was the treasurer of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. He sailed for Europe in the middle of February intending to return at once. The last heard from him was a letter dated at the Langham Hotel, in London, about the 1st of March, saying that he would come back by the White Star stoamer. He was sick at the time, and when he was missed his friends were divided in opinion as to whether he had met with foul play or had fallen seriously ill among strangers. He was 40 years old and married, and came to this city from Boston.

ROCHEFORT ARRESTED.

He and a Comrade Thrown Into Prison in the South of France.

LONDON, April 4.-A Paris despatch says that M. Rochefort and M. Ducquercy have been

that M. Rochefort and M. Ducquercy have been arrested at Decazeville and taken in fetters to the prison at Villefranche.

A despatch from Brussels says that the Socialist leaders Defuisseaux and Fauviaux, while proceeding to a meeting at Borinage, were arrested and brought back to Brussels by gendarmes.

The French Government is exercising great vigor in its attempts to suppress socialism. The arrest to-day of M. Rochefort and others, whose incendiary conduct and speech have hitherto been unrestrained, is only the beginning of a deliberate and determined policy of repressing disorder by removing the disturbing element, and further arrests may be expected.

Troops are still quartered at Decazeville, and they will be kept there until the slightest pretext for their further retention has disappeared.

THE MOTHER OF HENRY M. STANLEY.

A Woman, Before Her Death, Claims the Explorer as Mer Sou. LONDON, April 4 .- A Mrs. Jones, who died recently at Bodelwydian, in the north of Wales, asserted before her death that she was the mother of Henry M. Stanley. She stated that the entry of the birth could be found in the records of a local surgery.

It is said that the surgern who had charge of the establishment subsequently traced Stanley until the latter went to America. It is proposed to erect a monument over the woman's grave, recording the fact that she was the mother of the explorer.

Money to Help Ireland. LONDON, April 4.—The total contributions to the Land League, Eviction fund, and Irish National League from the United States, Causda, and Australia amounts to \$974,510, while the sum raised for the same

Queen Louise's Present to Miss Moulton. London, April 4 .- The Queen of Denmark has sent a magnificent bracelet of diamonds and pearls as a wedding present to Miss Nina Moulton, whose marriage to Baron you Rabon will take place at Rome ou Thrus-day. Accompanying the bracelet the Queen sent an autograph note, asying: "In deed and need, in joy and sorrow, trust me,— Louiss."

The Vatican and Chica. Rome, April 4.-The Pope will appoint Mgr.

Saturday is a Good Sabbath in Law. Saul Lifsitz, Abram Kent, and several other Israelites were arraigned yesterday before Justice Duffy charged with keeping their places of business open on charged with seeping their places of business open on Sunday. They pleaded that they kept Saturday as a holyiday, and Justice Buffy, discharged them, saying to the officer:
"The statute is plain that these men have a right to keep open on Sunday if they do not sell on Saturday. You can't expect them to keep two holy days in one week."

Handy BylAfter a Burglary. Burglars got into Louis D. Davis's clothing store, 401 Broadway, on Saturday afternoon and stole thirty rolls of cassimere, worth \$1,509. While Detectives Fogerty and Handy were cearching the store a young man ran out of a closet and down stairs, nearly overturning in his flight Emma Roth of \$2 North Moore street, who is employed on an upper floor. The detectives arreated him. He was held at the Tombs. He said he had nothing to do with the burgiary.

The Union Ferry Company Discharging Mos. The Union Forry Company decided some time ago to reduce its running expenses, in consequence of inroads on its profits made by the bridge. On Saturday nearly a dozen employees were discharged. More mon will have to go until a saving of from \$25,000 to \$35,000 in salaries has been effected. There has also been some ralk of reducing the number of boats on two or three of its ferries.

Mr. Leew Werse Again.

Charles E. Loew was very weak yesterday. He had been getting along nicely, but on Friday he had a relapse, and pleurisy developed itself on the left side near the heart. His temperature rose to 149. The was weather yesterday had a bad effect on him, and, at though his temperature had sunk to 199, his condition was very dangerous. His physician, Dr. Hackley, calls three times daily. Thomas D. Adams Finds a Bondsman.

Thomas D. Adams, who is charged with having embezzied \$11,500 by Patrick McCann, was released on Saturday night by order of Justice Welde, William delahencu, a dry goods merchant, furnishing the \$15,000 ball. A New Paster in Jersey City. The Rev. John L. Scudder of Minneapolis,

Minn. has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Con-gregational Tabarnacie, in Jersey City. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. A. P. Foster, who resigned to accept a call to Bostou Highlands. The Wenther Yesterday.

Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 3 A. M. 58°; 0 A. M. 52°; 0 A. M. 31°; 12 M. 52°; 3 35; P. M. 58°; 10 J. Midnight. 34°, Average, 32;6°; average on April 4, 1835, 23);6°; average on April 4, 1835, 23);6°; average on April 4, 1835, 23);6°; average on April 4, 1835, 23);6°;

Signal Office Prediction. Light snows, followed by fair weather, slight

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. There were sixty-seven Excise arrests yesterday.

The Rev. Louis Wolfert was installed partor of Zion Presbyterian Church at 207 East I welly-third street yesterday afternoon. Porethy Lambert, 56 years old, who disappeared from her home, 105 Varick alrest, on saturday, was found yesterday walking about the aircets of Heyonne. The body of Dennis Swinson, who was drawned on Dec. 13 last at the Delamater from Works, was found yesterday at the foot of Bloomfield street, Hubokut. yesterday at the foot of Bloomfield street, Huboken.

The British steamship Guif of Akeba, from Huelva,
Spain, about the safety of which fears have been entertained, got in yesterday. She had a hard time whitwesterly gales, and had put into Bernuda for coal.

Francesco Bono attacked George Brant of 60 East
Bouston street in front of 187 Fourin Fifth avenue without provocation yesterday and stabled him in the left
arm, inflicting a severs wound. Busy was arrested.
Channed ands.

Chappe ands.